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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.......
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Manhattan, New York. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned, they

Mr. Bryan on the Future of the Democratic Party.

must in all cases send stamps for that pur pose.

Mr. BRYAN, who has had much to do with the recent unhappy past of the Democratic party, contributes to the Outlook an article or sermon on "The Future of the Democratic Party."

What was the cause or what were the causes of the signal Republican victory and Democratic slump? Mr. BRYAN says that Mr. ROOSEVELT's popularity "hardly accounts for it, because men in public life are favored or opposed because of what they stand for rather than because of personal characteristics," a remark which needs to be much qualified and pared down. Mr. BRYAN's own personality has been an extraordinary help to him in politics. Since both candidates "stood for the gold standard," the result was no "victory for gold." Mr. BRYAN conveniently forgets or cannot see that Judge PARKER was the self-declared gold standard candidate of a convention that was mute on the money question, and of a party still feverish

with the silver mania. Judge PARKER said that the tariff could not be changed, if he should be elected, on account of the Republican majority in the Senate; therefore there was no issue between the two parties on the tariff and "the result cannot be regarded as a vindication of the Republican position on the tariff question." Why not? The Republican position was that the tariff is not unalterable, but revisable coording to business conditions. The emocratic platform said that protection was robbery. There seems a sharp enough difference between the two theories.

The trust issue "was not presented with sufficient definiteness by either side to make the election a deliberate decision of the people on the trust question. Well, each side raged against the trusts and accused the other of being their friend. Mr. ROOSEVELT had stirred them up; and so had the advantage of Judge PARKER, who was charged by Mr. BRY-4N's friends with being a trust candidate. As to the labor question, Mr. BRYAN befleves, probably with reason, that "the Labor vote inclined toward President ROOSEVELT, if it showed any trend in ther direction.

Mr. BRYAN refuses to "regard the election as a definite declaration of policy on the Philippine question." He is hard to convince. It was at least a definite declaration against his own Philippine policy.

Irrespective of particular policies, the election returns prove to Mr. BRYAN the folly of trying to run a Democratic campaign on compromises and concessions." The candidate of the so-called reorganizers and conservatives was worse beaten, even in the East, than Mr. BRYAN himself was. Indeed, the latter might have gloated, had he been ungenerous; and he might without selfconceit have said that the result showed that the Democratic party is still essentially radical and Bryanite.

The overwhelming defeat "leaves the Democratic party free to take up the work of reform." Mr. BRYAN finds "that tariff reform and an income tax are steps toward justice in taxation," and he believes that the Democratic party should and "must ultimately support these reforms." By the rather discouraged expression "ultimately" he recalls, without directly mentioning, that a Constitutional amendment must precede the imposition of an income tax.

Mr. BRYAN is very strong on the moral side. He asserts that "every economic question is at foundation a moral question," a proposition approved by the Outlook. Mr. BRYAN as a moralist is edifying and worth quoting:

" No proposition is better supported by history then that 'righteousness exalteth a nation,' and It is as true of a party as it is of a nation. In fact, no one can form an accurate judgment upon the individual man or upon groups of men who does not accept as his major premise that truth rests upon justice and is omnipotent. Just in so far as an individual follows this doctrine he succeeds there is no other true measure of success. In proportion as he departs from this doctrine he fails. If for a time he seems to prosper, his prosperity is only apparent, for no amount of wealth or honor can compensate for the doing of an injustice, and history deals with men, with parties and with nations according to one inexorable law- The

wages of sin is death." This is eschatological politics and economics, so to speak. It gives Mr. BRYAN a good opportunity to preach beautifully and yet be cloudy and vague. Thus, the trust question "involves a moral principle"; the trusts are guilty of "economic injustice"; and they are *corrupting politics and debauching voters and legislators." The Democratic party "should attack the principle of private monopoly." It must attack "all" trusts. In what way? Mr. BRYAN

doesn't tell us. Mr. BRYAN avers that the Republicans, while denouncing the Democrats as Socialists, have, by their support of monopoly, done more than the Democrats to strengthen the Socialist position. Then he proceeds to insist that most Democrats do take a Socialist position:

"The Densocrats draw the line between what are called nateral monopolles and ordinary indus tries. A city water plant, for instance, is a natural monopoly, because it is impossible to have number of competing water systems. The same i true of lighting plants and other municipal enter prises. Competition is practically impossible i such cases, and the Democrats, as a rule-and th rule is becoming more and more nearly universal other trace. The most interesting of part of the towns of this country will have

favor municipal ownership and operation of these plants. The Democrats favor municipal ownership, not because the principle of competition i bad, but because competition in the case of munici-

Mr. BRYAN says that "the private

tion presents an opportunity for the

Democratic party to address itself to the

religious instincts of the American people

and to the moral perceptions of the

country." The addresses of the Demo-

cratic party in regard to the Philippines

have been rejected twice by the coun-

try, but Mr. BRYAN will not give up.

No, "the time is ripe for an appeal to

the moral sense of the nation"; and Mr.

BRYAN's article shows him no riper

and decidedly duller than he was in

The Wilds of Africa as They Are Now.

when the Boer farmers carried their

wagons piecemeal on the backs of mules

and oxen along the narrow path leading

over Mitchell Pass, about eighty miles

northeast of Cape Town. To-day the

The guide book has finally come.

It is called "The Guide to South Africa,"

but as this geographical expression is

made to cover the whole southern part

of the continent to the Zambesi and

beyond, the book describes routes to

Lake Nyassa and other points far north

of the southern tropic vinere Livingstone

was making his wonderful discoveries

Rough and ready manners and a

coarse but liberal bill of fare were con-

sidered the correct thing in that very

democratic country till the development

of railroads began to attract tourists.

We find from this guide book that the

old fashioned landlords of the country

ways. The large towns have good

hotels and there is scarcely a village in

Cape Colony, Natal and the Orange

River Colony where the traveller will

not find at least one good inn or board-

ing house. Matters are worse in the

remote settlements of the Transvaal,

where the farmhouse is often the only

Sportsmen, of course, are a large ele-

the more remote parts of the Transvaal,

in Portuguese East Africa, in the region

between Salisbury and the Zambesi, in the

Nyassa district, in the Kalehari desert

and in parts of the Zambesi Valley. As

game laws are now enforced it is ex-

pected that the supply of game will be

kept up, and some of the old hunting

grounds may be replenished by those

Lions are still very numerous in large

areas and are common even in the min-

ing districts of Rhodesia. A full grown

lion is able to leap a wall with a bullock

in its mouth and can cover eighteen

rhinoceros is very rare except in the

Portuguese coast lands to the south of

the Zambesi. Only about 200 zebras

are known to exist in South Africa, and

they are strictly preserved. The hip-

potamus is now confined to the neigh-

borhood of the mouth of the Orange

River, to the Zululand streams near the

seacoast and to the Portuguese rivers.

As they sink after death the practice of

shooting them while swimming is re-

garded as unworthy of a sportsman.

Much information is given about scores

of his tribe, has about 20,000 inhabitants.

No member of his tribe may drink Euro-

pean liquors without being severely pun-

ished. Not a drop of liquor can be

purchased in his domain, even by travel-

lers, except at the railroad refreshment

stations. He has suppressed witchcraft,

has so encouraged education that most

of his people can read, and European

Up on the Mashonaland plateau is

the Melsetter Settlement, which, though

remote from all other centres of white

enterprises, is beginning to fill up with

European farmers. The plain is about

5,700 feet above the sea, rising higher

than the surrounding country. As the

climatic conditions are perfect and the

land is extremely fertile it is one of the

most attractive spots in South Africa.

All kinds of crops of the temperate zone

are raised, and the pasturage is un-

limited. The farmers say that they

expect to raise enough produce to sup-

At Kimberley the De Beers diamond

mine is the show mine for visitors to

see. Supplied with permits they wan-

der from the original open hole down

the well lighted tunnels to the bottom,

where the blue earth containing the

rough stones is being raised to the sur-

face. They see every process of the

work, from the excavation of the soft

rock to the shaking tables covered with

grease which catch the diamonds and

reject the other stones. Visitors are

warned that rough stones may be bought

Of the mysterious ruins with thick

rugged walls scattered over six dis-

tricts of Southern Rhodesia there are at

least 500 apparently dating from four

epochs. The buildings and walls are

supposed to have been erected by gold

miners who dsappeared, leaving no

only from a licensed dealer.

ply the whole of Rhodesia.

dress has been generally adopted.

of varieties of other game.

animals that multiply rapidly.

trains thunder through Mitchell Pass.

Men are still living who remember

1896 and 1900.

fifty years ago.

resource.

in the ancient wilds of Africa.

been made accessible to visitors.

these memorials of past ages have no

ownership of railroads will cease as soon Facts and Rumors of the War. as the monopolistic plans of the railroad The incident at Port Arthur that opened monopolists are realized." H assails the conflict between Japan and Russia his old foe, the writ of injunction. He and the final dissolution of the squadron talks about "the capitalistic side of the there from which so much was expected money question"; and he opposes namust convince the Czar that during tional banks of issue and waves the old the present war, at least, Russia is illflag of "bimetallism," that is, in effect, equipped to play the part of a naval silve: monometallism. He raises the power. The material of her fleet in the vain cry against a large army and navy; Far East was good, some of it exceptionexhibits imperialism as "a moral quesally good; but good, bad and indifferent, tion," and declares with unconscious it has all gone the same way. unctuousness that "the Philippine ques-

The cause is not far to seek, and is to be found in the absence of morale in the corps of officers. The personnel of the crews was good and not deficient in courage or hardihood; but professional discipline and technical knowledge appear to have been wanting in an extraordinary degree among the officers as a body. Among these the pleasures and distractions of society seem to have worked the same havoc as with the British army before the Boer war, with the French before the war of 1870 and the Austrian before 1866.

Should it be true that the Czar has decided to recall the Baltic squadron, in view of what has happened to his ships at Port Arthur, it would be an act of wisdom. What reason is there for supposing that fleet capable of performing better service than was performed by the squadron that has perished? Its personnel cannot be superior; it can hardly be even equal to that of the former Far Eastern fleet, and its chance of success against the Japanese fleet now liberated from blockade duty at Port Arthur is extremely doubtful. Nor would any reenforcements it might be able to draw from the Black Sea fleet or the ships remaining in the Baltic be of much service. They would only increase the clumsiness of the scratch squadron which Admiral ROJESTVENSKY has the misfor-

tune to command. Russia's best hope now is, evidently, on the land; and her purposes, whatever they may be, can be best accomplished by carrying forward to completion as fast as may be the doubling of the track inns are now beginning to change their of the Siberian railway, now in hand. It was reported on good authority not long ago that so great was the length of sidings laid down to facilitate the movement of the return traffic from the east since the war began that only about 1,250 miles remained to be laid down in order to double track the line the whole way to Irkutsk.

If Russia should be successful on land she would be in a far better position ment among the foreign visitors, and than now as regards ultimate peace many pages are given to information negotiations with Japan. If there is for them. For two centuries wanton any truth in the talk that the war is to be destruction has wrought fearful havoc followed by friendly and perhaps intiamong the game of South Africa. but mate relations between the two counthere are still good hunting grounds in tries in a general Asiatic policy there is good reason why their fleets should not be sent to mutual destruction.

Whether there is any truth in the report that the eastward journey of the Baltic squadron is to be arrested or delayed must soon become apparent. The Japanese in the meanwhile, by the precautions they are taking at the Pescadores Islands off the west coast of Formosa. seem preparing for any emergency.

Marksmanship in the Army.

The War Department and Lieut-Gen CHAFFEE. Chief of Staff, have united in urging Congress to make an appropriapaces at a bound. The elephant is tion for the payment of extra compenpractically extinct to the south of the sation to expert riflemen, sharpshooters Zambesi, excepting on the east coast and marksmen in the army under a plan and in a few parts of Rhodesia. To which seems likely to produce better save it from entirely disappearing in results than does the present system. the Transvaal and regions further south Expert riflemen now receive \$1 a month it is now most strictly protected. The in addition to their regular pay, and during the last target year only sixtyone men qualified in this class.

Gen. CHAFFEE points out that the division competitions now held tend to develop a few very expert marksmen rather than to raise the general average of the army's shooting. He would therefore encourage good marksmanship by giving extra monthly allowances of \$3 to expert riflemen, \$2 to sharpshooters and \$1 to marksmen generally.

This scheme of rewards was recommended by the Paymaster-General in his annual report, and it is estimated Many tourists, it seems, leave the train that the total expenditure under such a to meet the remarkable native King system would be in the neighborhood of KHAMA. Serowe, now the headquarters \$13,000 a year.

This amount of money would be trifling in comparison with the value of an improvement in marksmanship. If the plan did not work no great harm would be done, and if the experiment made at so small a cost resulted in improving the marksmanship of the enlisted men of the army to the degree that Gen. CHAFFEE and his associates on the General Staff think probable a great benefit would be obtained.

Moreover, the emulation would give interest to army life. Desertions are so many that everything that might tend to relieve the monotony of the soldier's existence should be supplied. Gen. CHAPFEE's report recently made public showed that in the year covered by it one out of every ten enlisted men in the army deserted. If bonuses paid for excellence in shooting aroused interest among the men and cut down the percentage of desertions, even by a little, the investment would be extremely profitable to the nation.

From a table printed in the Construction Yews of last week we learn that during November permits for the construction of 8.228 buildings were taken out in twenty five of the principal cities of the Union, involving a cost of \$31,812,850, as against 6,336 buildings and an aggregate cost of \$25,385,951 in November, 1903. This is an increase of more than a quarter. The town where the increase was greatest is Memphis, but large gains are also reported in Allegbeny, Atlanta, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Tacoma. In New York the increase was 49 per cent. The most remarkable falling off in the five cities where there was a diminution was in Washington, 91 per cent. In the smaller towns throughout the Union there was so notable an increase that the Construction News sees indications that "the next few years will continue to show a constant growth in building operations." A great trade carried on with the great cities of Incla-

to be substantially rebuilt during the next twenty-five years, stone and brick replacing the wooden structures which are now The facts here mentioned are a slight the vast majority of their buildings. ndication of the progress of civilization

The official returns of the pell in the State of New York at the late election, only the counties of Oneida and Richmond being unofficial, give Mr. ROOSEVELT 859,562 votes to 683,981 for Mr. PARKER, a Roosevel plurality of 175,581, as against the McKinley plurality in 1900 of 143,608. Mr. ROOSE-VELT'S poll was greater than Mr. McKinley's by 87,570 and Mr. PARKER's was greater than Mr. BBYAN's by 5,595. The aggregate poll of the two was 1,543,548, as compared with an aggregate for Mr. McKINLEY and Mr. BRYAN in 1900 of 1,500,378. The percentage of increase between the two elections was not so great as usual, but the diminution was not large enough to suggest that the stay at home Democrats were numerous as they seemed to be in some other States.

A citizen of North Carolina has written a pamphlet in which he gives "reasons why the negro should remain in the South." He takes the sensible ground that "the South is the logical home of the negro"; and practically the negro seems to agree with him, for all except a small fraction of the negroes of this country are in the Southern States, and their migration to the North is relatively insignificant. He impresses on the Southern negro, however, these necessities if he is to get ahead and secure the favor

" First. Good manners, politeness, honesty, in dustry, energy and activity along all religious and Second. A conscience void of offence."

These are wise admonitions, but they have no special application to negroes nor to the South. Everybody everywhere and without regard to color or to material condition is not less in need of heeding them.

We have received from St. Louis a statistical reply to the "croakers" who asserthat the world's fair there was of no practical advantage to the town. According to these statistics, the taxable wealth of St Louis has increased by more than a quarter since 1898, when the first suggestion of the exposition was made: the banking capital three times; the bank and trust company deposits have more than doubled; trade doubled; and whereas in 1898 there were only two establishments doing a business exceeding \$4,000,000 there are now ten whose volume of transactions exceeds \$10,000,000 and ten more \$5,000,000. "The exposition," says this authority, "has firmly established St. Louis as a financial centre": "trave where you will in Europe, Asia or Africa, the name and fame of St. Louis are impressed on the minds of millions of people. At any rate, the exposition was generally so well managed that it reflects credit on the town.

" A Protestant Celebration of the Immaculate

Conception. TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: In a letter, with the above heading, in THE SUN of last Sunday apropos of a "most elaborate and imposter cere place on the Sunday within the Octave of the feast (of the Immaculate Conception), "at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin in West Porty sixth street, Manhattan," the writer expresses his surprise "to note that a Protestan Church makes out a more claborate ceremonial in honor of the Mother of God than any Catholic parish or institution in the greatest archdiocese In the New World." And, again, he says that "all the Missa Cantata celebrations are carried out mlendidly at St. Mary's. The processions are faand away more stately and more imposing than those seen at St. Paul's in Fifty ninth street at bristmas and Easter.

I have searched the calendar in the Book of Common Prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and I find no mention of a feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin; on the contrary I find in a certain code, entheled "Articles of Religion." which was adopted by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States at the General Convention held at Trenton N. J., Sept. 12, 1891, an Article XV., headed "Of Christ Alone With-1891, an Article XV., headed "Of Christ Alone Without Sin." This article, of course, denies the Immaculate Conception; neither does the Prayer Book mention any "octave." In Article XXXI., "The sacrifices of masses" (including, I presume, the Mitte Course of masses and grapes, while over hill and dale are heard the hoarse roar of the Missa Cantata), are declared "blasphemous fables

and dangerous deceits."

Notwithstanding the very questionable taste displayed in dragging in the Catholic Church of St. Paul for the purpose of making a comparison between the ceremonies seen there and those "made your correspondent evidently does not know what he is talking about.

There is no procession at St. Paul's Church on either Christmas or Easter Day. What he has seen on those days is simply the choir and clergy going from the sacristy to the choir. This no more makes a procession (in the liturgical sense) on Christmas Day or Easter Sunday than on any other Sunday or holy day; but he admits tha these so-called processions are somewhat "stately and imposing." We, unfortunately, are not permitted to "make out" ceremonies to suit ourselves for processions or any other functions; otherwise we might make use of certain "features" which (if we may believe the newspapers) have been seen from time to time in various Protestant Episcopal churches of the "high" persuasion. We might, for instance, make our processions "more stately and more imposing" by including a few choristers clothed in black albs." or an "Epistoller and coaneller clad in snowy white, with rich halshoulders;" or the clergy might be "preceded by ets thuribles, smoking" (brand not mentioned) Pirhaps "seven acolytes suspended from the cel ing" might be a horrible warning to the bad choir and altar boys.

In conclusion I would recommend to your corre-spondent the reading of the Thirty-nine Articles. inclusive, of "Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical." which I also find in the Common Prayer Book He will and in them some interesting informa-EDMUND G. HURLEY. Organist and Cholrmaster, Church of St. Paul

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

Voices in the Air.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two brothers were partners in business in St. Louis. One spring one of the brothers decided to make the tour of Europe in company with a gentleman of the same city, leaving the other brother in charge of the

The tourists had arrived at the foot of the Alps engaged the guides, and were to begin the ascent the next morning. During the night the brother started from his sleep, and awaking his companion, said: "I must start for home i diately. My brother is in serious trouble." ing could disuade him from his purpose, and the two men started on their way to Liverpool the next morning. There a cablegram informed them that the brother in St. Louis had suddenly been taken very ill and was not expected to live. He died before the steamer reached New York.

A thousand similar cases can be given to fove

wireless mental telegraphy, or telepathy. Is there an infinite form of force wh! h Spencer erms "The Substance of Mind"? I contend that there is, and that it is what Sp'. itualists term

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

Commercial Openings in Egypt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: A friend writing from Calro with reference to our subway rapid transit in New York says there is an opening for an enterprising American firm to undertake transit communications in the city of Cairo. There is now an omnibus company as well as a surface car company, both prosperous. There is plenty of room for motor employs companies of auto-

mobile construction, which would be suited to the irregular streets of the city Street traffe is increasing rapidly, and the introduction of motor omnibuses would be welcomed ooth by the natives of the country as well as by he European visitors and the families of British officers.

A motor service to the Pyramids and other objects of interest in the surrounding deserts would certainly pay a rood dividend. What my friend writes of Egypt may be said also of British India, where there are very fine also of British India, where there are very fine openious for American enterprise and Invention. Up to the present time there is very little American DISPENSING WITH THE SOUL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yet one more word. Reperusing Dr. Osler's very charming treatise, I find him saying that "modern psychological science dis-penses altogether with the soul." With the soul as a separate entity breathed into the body at birth and parted from it at death all free thinkers now dispense. But has reason yet dispensed with spiritual life and its attendant hopes? Are we, as Dr. Osler apparently thinks, bound to admit the absolute prepotency of the "germplasm" and to assume that the limit of its physical development is the limit of ethical possibility? Is it not still conceivable that something different in kind from the germplasm may be the ultimate issue of the process? In fact, can one thing differ more n kind from another thing than Dr. Osler with his science and his culture differs in kind from the germ-plasm? If development goes so far, are we warranted in assuming that it cannot go farther and culminate in spiritual life? Does the germplasm contain the whole productive power and all the promise in itself? Left to itself, would it come to anything? Is it not indebted for its development to the vivifying and moulding influences in which it is steeped? If it is, nothing in the germplasm itself can apparently be an absolute limitation. The germ is a starting point, as was the particle in the nebula. The goa may be spiritual life; by which of course is meant not "Spiritualism" or anything of that kind, but the life of moral aspiration and effort, with any promise or assurance

which it may contain. "The authority of conscience is a dream; there is no moral tribunal higher than that of human opinion and law: death levels the good with the wicked, the sensualist with the pure of heart, the man who has been a blessing with the man who has been a curse to his kind." This is the conclusion to which thorough-going materialism leads. We may have to face it. I have not said and do not say that we may not. But we want the question to be thoroughly discussed, and we maintain that it is not fanciful or dilettantist, but practical in the highest degree. Apart from spiritual hopes, would not social morality feel the change? Is not social morality feeling the change already? GOLDWIN SMITH.

POOR WHITES OF THE SOUTH Important Changes Due to Their Emancipation From Old Conditions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In recent article to the Montgomery Advertises Prof. Booker Washington assumes it as fact that the negro is abandoning Southern farms in large numbers for these reasons Poor cabins on farms for negroes to live in Poor country schools for negroes; 3. White capping and lynchings in the country: 4. Unecessary prominence of race differences.

Conceding all this to be true, how is it that

the South has made a twelve million bale crop of cotton, with more hay, corn, wheat and oats than any one, the most optimistic, be-lieved possible? The truth is that the North in freeing the negro did a work for humanity, while in freeing the mountain white folk of

the South they did a work for civilization. Prior to 1860 the major portion of the whites of the South lived lives of inanition in log cabins along the mountain ranges. After 1855 the valley lands were still owned by the old planters and peopled with negroes. The old planter was accustomed to the and when the question of white labor was brought up would say: "By gad, sir, the negro is the best labor in the world, sir; while these whites are trash, sir. mere trash.

So the sons and daughters of the planters not being allowed to associate on terms of equality with their white neighbors, and grown restless surrounded by negroes, one by one went to town, settled there, and then moved the father and mother into town.

With the old planter came to town the colored cook, the housemaid and the carriage driver, leaving in the country the field hands, who had not come into contact with white people to any great extent. The plantation was leased to a man reared in the mountains. This lessee substituted his own kin for negro labor whenever possible to do so. equality with their white neighbors and

nill and dale are heard the hearse roar of the iron furnace and the busy hum of cotton spindles. All hands in cotton mills are mountain white folk, the successful farmers are mountain white folk, a goodly part of the manufacturers and nine-tenths of the bosses in mine and furnace come from this mountain stock.

stock.

Let the Northern man remember that this white man of the South, as well as the negro, was freed by the war of 1860, and that this white freeman purposes in his heart to make of this Southern country a Massachusetts and not a Hayti, and he will have a full comprehension of why the South is nominally solid, but year by year more intelligent and democratic.

SOUTHERN FARMER.

TALLADBOA, Ala., Dec. 8. TALLADEGA, Ala., Dec. 8.

A Prohibitionist's Argument.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please accept thanks for your very instructive editorial on "So Called Vices as Revenue Producers." Every part of it deserves serious consideration on the nart of all good citizens, but the part that impressed the writer most is that concerning the fillest distillery and its suppression by the Government.

The reason for the suppression of the illicit dis-tillery is that it is a criminal institution; but the question arises, is it criminal inherently, or just because it has not paid the tax Imposed by the Gov upon the subject will question the inherent crimi nality of a distillery, because "a tree is known by ite fruit"; and if it is inherently criminal, does taxing make it less criminal, and can the Government afford to justify a distillery for reward? Impos ing a tax on a distillery, a thing inherently criand thus Justifying its existence if it pays the tax. simply shifts the criminality from the shoulden of the distiller to those of the citizen who impo the tax; and if so, is it not true that the illicit dis-

tillery is the best distillery? The same can be said of the saloon. We often read of the closing of an uniformed saloon, but un-licensed whiskey or beer has no worse effect upon the drinker than that which is licensed. The difference between them is that the ritizen justiff a the saloon for reward and takes the responsibility of all the criminality connected with the business on his own shoulders, and so the best saloon, so far as the citizen is concerned, is the unlicensed. Our Government has no right, and for the sake

of the highest interests of our people it ought not, to hold the citizen bound to so evil an institution as the liquor traffic, for so called vices do not "pay," no matter how great the amount of revenue prod

The Question of Checks for Horses. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent Mr. J. S. Bristol is one who has a theory and uses his experience as a means to square every-thing to that theory.

Few horses are checked only to a natural head, and few for any other purpose than to make them look "stylish." People buy a cheap, low built, Western animal, fasten his nose to his tail by means of crupper, backstrap and check rein, and draw hi nose out in the air in a most painful position be-cause unnatural, and flatter themselves that he has the high crest of a beast of twice his value Nature makes the high head, not check reins. for the horse eating growing grass so checked, he would have to elevate his hinder parts at an angle of 45 degrees to get his nose within six inches

of the ground.

Many check reins are fixed at the backstrap book so they cannot silde; which also fixes the bear so it cannot move to either side. Les Mr. Bristo so strain his head and neck backward for five min utes, and then say if such treatment applied to horse for hours is not extremely pair Any one who will look at a high checked horse

will observe his su fering in his incessant attempts get rellef by twisting his head, by the roll of his eyeballs and the laying back of his cars.

The idea that the check prevents stumbling or percases speed is sufficiently refuted by the fact that on running and saddle horses it is never used. MIDDLETOWN, N. J., Dec. 8. JERSETMAN.

Baffled.

Bluebeard's wife had peeked into the forbidden "The mean old thing! she cried; "I thought he would have my Christmas present hidden there?" Soing the true character of the man, she trembled for the cigars she had bought.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS.

When or Why Does Memory Desert? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We frequently hear and read of instances where people have met with accidents and injuriesesulting from being thrown from vehicles during runaways, chiefly-and have been mable after being restored to consciousnes and health ever to recall just where unconsciousness occurred, or the instant before the impact with the object which caused

A case which occurred last summer will per-haps illustrate. A pair of horses driven by gentleman became frightened by an autoobile and broke into an unmanageable run. At the end of the street through which they were rushing was a gathering of people holdng a public meeting, and the driver knew they would dash into that crowd and caus injury to many of them. By rare presence of mind he decided to throw the horses in order to save the people, whatever the and dropping one rein, he pulled with all his heads around so suddenly as to throw them ing a complete wreck of the light buggy, with severe injury to the animals.

By this sudden swerving of the carriage he was violently thrown to the stone roadway, striking on his shoulder and side face, and rendered unconscious, though no bones were broken and he received no severe injuries.

Now, here comes the mystery on which we Now, here comes the mystery on which we seek enlightenment. This gentleman remembers very distinctly everything that happened during the runaway till the instant before leaving the vehicle. He knew he would be thrown out, and can recall seeing the horses in the act of falling, but has no recollection of his own falling or the pain when he struck. Everything is a perfect blank between the pulling of the horses and the return of his mind, on being taken to his home from the hospital where he had lain several weeks unconscious.

the hospital where he had lain several weeks unconscious.

Why does memory leave and not return? Does Nature suddenly draw a vell to shut out possible suffering? Does some unseen, unknown spirit come to the rescue at the instant when death is imminent? Is it momentary death?

Two similar incidents have occurred in my own life. When oute a small boy I was turning a grindstone for a butcher to sharpen his knives. I recall this very distinctly. The next I knew I was being led by the arm by a relative into the house where we lived. The handle of the grindstone had caught my clothing in some manner, so the butcher said, throwing me down and rendering me unconscious. My people were notified and came and took me home. I was not injured in any form that could be discovered. I was unable then and have never since been able to make any connection between turning the handle and the entrance to my home, although I walked the distance. Why and how did memory desert?

Some years later, when a cabin boy on one

handle and the entrance to my nome, his though I walked the distance. Why and how did memory desert?

Some years later, when a cabin boy on one of the Covernment coal reserve ships anchored in the River Medway at Sheerness, England. I recall seeing a hall floating by, and, boylike, my immediate desire was to get it. Some time afterward the officer whom I attended came out upon the deck and noticed at quite a distance astern a small straw hat. He called one of the men to go down to the companionway, take the boat and pick it up. Judge of his consternation and fright to see me well down in the water, caught in some manner by my clothing to the ship's rudder. I was pulled out unconscious and thought to be dead. Restoratives of course were applied, with the different methods of resuscitation resorted to, which proved effective.

resuscitation resorted to, which proved effective.

Now, every instant and incident is a perfect biank to me, from the time I saw the hall till I was being rolled and rubbed back to life and consciousness. It is assumed that I made a dash down to the boat to secure the ball and in some manner slipped getting into the boat. I have positively no knowledge of what happened between seeing the ball on the water and regaining my senses. I was not bruised or hurt in any part of my body that could be seen—no concussion of the head, not a scratch anywhere.

Who can explain this mystery and sudden leaving of the senses at such a time, and why?

JAMES E. BEALE. JAMES E. BEALE.

BE BLIN, Conn., Dec. 9.

An Incident in San Francisco Reported by a Japanese. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the morn. ng, when I was working at my business, under a indow which is just located for the street. I have heard so many sounds of whipping, accompanied with enormous voices of animal. Bow, Bow, Bow after Bow, a great many number person assembled near the place and the tracks of crowd invited me to attend what shall be the accident. One cowboy, who was leading his bull, with her calf, on their way has come to a branch street and the ealf refusing to cross it, ran away off. In order to drive this animal back the boy whipped frequently; but the calf did not turn her mind to go. the small animal's neck, and begun to pull it by the edge. The pity calf, having a rough rope the edge. The pity calf, having a rough rope of marriage at certain periods of the year, but are around her throat, while it is increasing more pain, not aware of the casularry that interprets this to pull by pull, still she did not advance and fell down

in the road. A quise aged gentleman with a fine stovepipe on his head and compassionable face, came ou between the assemblace to the boy, whispered him to give up such cruelty. But the poop beast could not distinguish her preserver of the life; on the contrary rushed upon the gentleman to hook him up. There was only a little space to escape the danger, he scarcely got away but tumbled down on the ground, flying away his hat. Then another fellow came out and tried to loose the rope from the animal's neck. The ungrateful and awful being sprung again upon his neck and with her huge horns hooked his side and lees, but he also caraped the difficulty without no injury.

Now, all persons could find out no best way how drive them. Shortly after a kind man coming to drive them. to the matter, he told them to get a wagon and will earry the calf, then it is easy to lead the mother so the boy obeyed to his opinion, had called a car riage, took the calf in and drove the horse, with A JAPANESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5. Arizona's Humane Protest.

From the Arizona Republican.

When moneyless consumptives are sent to Arizona a criminal wrong is inflicted upon them and a gross outrage is perpetrated upon the community to which they are sent. It is a notorious fact that large numbers of men and women in the last stages of consumption are each year sent to Artrona and California with the delusive hope held out to them that they can get well, when nothing can even pro long their days. Many of them have barely enough means to reach their destination

Although the patient, if in a hopeless condition, rarely realizes his situation, it requires merely an intelligence above the line of stupidity for any doctor to recognize the facts. Nor is the average physician ignorant of his patient's financial status. When, therefore, Eastern doctors condemn fatal sufferers to a heartbreaking exile among strangers and in addition send them to die in a strange land without money, the criminal cruelty of the act cannot be adequately described. The conclusion is forced upon Arizona observer

be mildly punished if they could be afflicted with n in its last stages and then lured by delusive advice to die thousands of miles from home and loved ones.

Oil on the Black Coffee. From the Philadelphia Bulletin

The cup of black cofee had on its surface a little This oil shimmered, it gave forth delicate, changing colors, like oil on water. The man who was about to drink the coffee gazed at it with delight "The oil," he said, "tells me all I want to know

about the coffee. Now, without tasting it, I am sure it is superb. "The whole secret of coffee making," he went on "iles in extracting and retaining this oil. This oil it is which gives coffee its aromatic and deli

clous taste. This off it is also which stimulated you, which makes you feel, after you have drun! it, strong and gay.
"Good coffee—the kind with oil affeat on it—

can only be made by excellent cooks. In million aires' houses, or in hotels where they employ French chefs, you are likely to get it. But the average American housewife does not know how to make this oily kind of coffee at all."

From the Railway Age.

The total coal production of the United States is now at the rate of 1,003,000 tons per day, and the consumption of coal by railroads is equal to e per cent. of this, or 400,000 tons per day. The fuel bill of a railroad contributes about 10 per cent of the total expense of operation and 80 to 40 per cent. of the total cost of running the locomotives A locomotive will consume on an average \$5.00 worth of coal per annum, and for a road having as equipment of 1,000 locomotives the coal bill is approximately \$5,000,000.

City of Asbury Park.

The Seaside City of Asbury Park. New Jersey, is the best planned Seasile Resort in the State. Its Streets are one hundred feet wide, the business por los, in the vicinity of the Sixty Thousand Dollar Post Obce is now the Commercial Centre of Mon-mouth County.—Ass.

THE CELTS AND THE ROMANS. What Would Have Happened if the British Isles Had Remained Celtic?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The opposition which Rome met from the Celtic race in Britain was the greatest she ever encountered. No Teutonic tribe or nation ever fought so flercely. No enemy of Rome forced per to make such great and prolonged efforts.

Julius Cæsar fought the Britons in a dozen pitched battles and left them unsubdued and determined. After him came a long line of Rome's best Generals, greatest Emperors and finest armies. For five hundred years the contest continued unabated between a great empire and an island tribe. Claudius, Agricola, Hadrian, Severus, Caracalla and many others devoted themselves to the task of breaking the spirit of the Celtic race.

They could not do what no one has ever done or ever will do. They made use of military genius and organization which the world had never before equalled and perhaps has never since surpassed. They employed science which the Celtic chieftains had no opportunity for learning. To Roman arts the Britons had nothing to oppose but native valor. Yet it can be truly said that Rome won only by superiority of resources, only by force of numbers. She won inasmuch as she held the island, but the Britons were never subdued as other people have been. They fought to the end with a spirit unshaken. Where in the history of the world has heroism been so splendidly shown?

The heroism of the Celtic Britons was their misfortune. The long contest wore them out, and their resistance led kome to try to destroy a people whom she could not conquer. Hereforts were not altogether successful, although they were enloreed by the Celtic custom of slaying women and children to prevent their capture. Such wholesale slaughter led to the Teutonic colonization of Britain. It must be remembered that when the Saxon came, the Roman was still there. The Britons had to oppose both, a task which they confronted and performed as well as they could. But they were at last exhausted, and England was to be Teutonic. Celtic genius was not to be hors. In fustry she was to have, but art had gone from her forever.

If the Roman had overlooked Britain as he overlooked Ireland, Celtic valor would have been left to deal with Teutonic invasion. It would have repelled the Teuton. The Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Danes had nothing like the military genius of the Romans. Their leaders were not trained as were Roman Generals that went to Britain. The heroism which forced Rome to employ her best armies and her most prominent Generals would undoubtedly have prevailed against races in no way superior to the Celt in military science.

It may be said that a Norman invasion would not have been as great as that between Celt and Norman sould not have been as great as that between has never since surpassed. They employed science which the Celtic chieftains had no

It may be said that a Norman invasion would have brought a superior race to Britain, but the disparity between Celt and Norman would not have been as great as that between Celt and Roman. The Norman could not have made the repeated attacks of the older enemy. The Teutonic nations did not have the resources and organization of the Roman Empire. If the Romans had never interfered with Britain, the British Isles would have been Celtic until the fifteenth or sixteenth century. There is nothing to prove, nor is there any reason for thinking, that they would not still be Celtic. No race or nation after the sixth century could have shown such superiority to the Celt in science and civic advancement as the Roman showed at the beginning of the Christian era.

It is hard to say what might or might not have happened if the British Isles had remained Ceitic. But if the rest of the world was as it is, while the British Isles were Celtic, they would have a grand future. They would be inhabited by a race whose physique nothing can damage, whose spirit nothing can has shown a natural love for warfare. Their superiority to the rest of Europe in military

shake, a race which for thousands of years has shown a natural love for warfare. Their superiority to the rest of Europe in military ardor would be as great as that of Japan to the rest of Asia. Their position among other Aryan races would be that of the Japanese among other Asiatics. With forty million Celts in the British isles, the Celticrace would rule the world.

This is only a dream of what might have been; but it should be remembered that it was the Homan that broke the Celtic race. The Teuton could never have done it.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10. C. A.

A Roman Catholic Priest on the Nuptial Mass TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A report to THE SUN of a fashionable wedding says that the parties "attended a nuptiel mass in the morning," and then went through a religious ceremony in the afternoon. You surely must be misinformed. as it is contrary to the discipline of the Catholic Church to have nuptial masses in Advent. Where there is such a mass outside of the closed

season, the marriage takes place before the mass and the nupital blessing is given during the mass; and it would be most unusual. In this country at least, for the religious marriage to take place in the afternoon, especially in view of the fact that the Archbishop sclemnly exhorted his priests at the last synod to discourage in every way afternoon or

vening weddings.

Accounts such as this create creat confusion in the Catholic lay mind, as they are aware of the precept of the Church forbidding the solemeization of marriage at certain periods of the year, but are nean only the celebration of the nuptial mass with its accompaniments. As the majority of New York Catholics intending marriage are only too happy escape the nuptial niais, they will be greatly wedding ceremony with so much unliturgital splendor in Advent in one of the courches of the great religious orders, which are supposed to be so fealous of the observance of the discipline of the Church. It will no doubt have a tendency to define sharply what is really meant by the solemnization of marriage, and so will largely contribute to the practical education of the faithful.

AN OBSERVER. How Southey Worked.

From the Cornhitt Magazine. Southey was a methodical and rapid literary traffisman. "I am a quiet, patient, easy going back of the mule breed; regular as clockwork in my pace, surefooted, bearing the burden which is laid on me, and only obstinate in choosing my o path," he wrote to a friend. But his method was no means simple.

He was a poet, a historian, a critic and a miscelaneous writer; he turned out an enormous quantity of matter and succeeded in doing so by working ourteen hours a day and diversifying his lab within his daily round. He had six tables in his ilbrary. He wrote poetry at one, history at another, criticism at a third and so on with the other was tired of spinning his brains into verse he turned

to history and criticism. de Stael the division of his time-two hours before breakfast for history, two hours for reading after, two hours for the composition of poetry, two hours for criticism and so on through all his working day. "And pray, Mr. Southey." queried the French woman, somewhat unkindly, "when do you think?

A Prayer for Rain, With Qualifications From the Nashville Banner.

"The people of my State are firm believers in the efficacy of prayer," says Representative Gilnes of Tennessee. "I am reminded of a little thing which happened dular the days when the North which happened dulls' the days when the North and South were peppering away at each other. "It was at a rell lous gathering in one of the rural districts during the warm days of summer. No rain had descended for many weeks, and everything was about burned up. A good preacher. whose heart and soul was in the cause of the outh, made a prayer, closing with an appeal for rain, saying:

'We need a refreshing shower, Lord, Send the blessed rain and revive drooping vecetation.
We don't want one of those II ht. ditzly-drazzly rains, but a regular ground soaker and trash if fter but not heavy enough, good Lord, to raise the Cum-berland Fiver so that the Yankee gunboats can come in and take Nashville."

Prof. Roentgen's Modesty.

From the Medicul Record.

One of the least self-advertised of actentific authorities is Prof. Röntren. He has never been interviewed, has never been banqueted and is even said to have refused immense sums of money of fored him by American publishers for a book on what he himself modestly styled a new kind of ray." his years callantly, and, thou-h to, locks more like a man who has led a healthy outdoor life than aw who has spent the whole of his manhood in investigating strange physical problems

Virginia Poor Soil for Socialism.

Virginia's showing with regard to the Socialist vote is intensely gratifying. The official figures for the whole Union are not yet available, but it is not improbable that Virginia will have the honor of displaying the smallest Debs vote of States. We have not pet seen any report which surpasses Virginia's exhibit of less than 60 Socialist ballots cast on the 8th of last month.

Value of One Vote.

From the Winsted Citien, Mr. Leonard, Democratic candidate for Repre-entative in Colebrook at the recent election, voted for his Republican opponent, Lester Smith, who was ejected. If Mr. Leonard had voted for himcandidates. Mesers. Smith, Lawrence and Leonard, would have been tied.